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Marián Réthei Prikkel	Folk dancing
Géza Róheim	Primitive religion
Gyula Sebestyén	Collection of folklore
Sándor Solymossy	Primitive religion
Károly Tagányi	Legal customs
Béla Vikár	Folk poetry
Károly Viski István Györffy László Madarassy Zsigmond Szendrey	Co-authors, among others, of the monumental Ethnography of the Magyars

The Hungarian universities have shown surprisingly little interest in ethnography and folklore. In 1929 departments for the study of these subjects were first organized in Budapest and in Szeged, but the latter ceased to function in 1934.

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Folklore had more support from the public and the government. From 1931 to 1944 a government-sponsored organization called Gyöngyösbokréta 'Pearly Bouquet,' with Béla Paulini as its first director, existed, the aims of which were the organization of folklore groups made up of young peasants who would perform in the cities, especially during the tourist

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658 season, and the promotion of peasant crafts. The Hungarians of the cities and the foreign visitors indeed enjoyed these colorful performances but the Gyöngyösbokréta failed, nonetheless, because of the resistance of peasants who resented the badly organized and loud publicity which plagued the Gyöngyösbokréta.

[815] The present Hungarian regime gives remarkable support to folklore research. A present-day counterpart of the Gyöngyösbokréta was formed under the name of Állami Népi Népi Ének-és Táncegyüttes and it performed on a widely acclaimed tour of Western Europe in early 1955.